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CATALOGUE OF

HOLLAND BULBS

ROSES AND SPECIALTIES FOR FALL PLANTING, 1900

ELLWANGER & BARRY

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HOLLAND BULBS

ROSES AND SPECIALTIES FOR FALL PLANTING

WE beg to say that our stock of Bulbous Flower Roots has been purchased from the most reliable growers, and may be relied upon, both as to quality and correctness. Instead of offering a long list of varieties, many of which are of little value, we give a selection of the very best in the various classes. The season for filling orders opens about the first of September. Parties ordering early are more likely to get what they want than if they wait till the stock of some articles becomes exhausted. Parties unacquainted with the various kinds of bulbs will do well to leave the selection to us. Such orders will receive our best attention.

Assortments of bulbs will be carefully packed and sent by mail free of postage, at the single prices named in this catalogue. When ordered by the ten and hundred, they will be sent by express, at the purchaser's expense, unless otherwise specially agreed.

PAEONIES AND PHLOXES.

The recently introduced varieties in both of these families show great advance. The Pæony is the best substitute for the Rhododendron, which can only be grown in favored localities, and it is admirably adapted to general cultivation. For effective beds, masses and groups, there is not another plant so useful. Of vigorous habit, fine foliage, and magnificent, large, showy flowers, the Pæony can justly command admiration from all. It flourishes best in rich soil, but thrives under ordinary culture, frequently even when neglected. It is a plant for the million, and deserves a place in every garden, large or small.

The Phlox, too, merits more attention than it has hitherto received. The newer sorts are especially to be commended.

HARDY ROSES.

We prefer fall planting for all hardy roses, if the situation be not too much exposed where the roses are to be set out. Our collections comprise the best kinds.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Please Read Before Making Out Order.

Correspondents will oblige by observing as far as possible the following regulations:

1. All orders should be legibly written out.

2. When particular varieties are ordered it should be stated whether, and to what extent, other varieties may be substituted, in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments. Our rule is not to substitute in any case, without being expressly requested to do so.

3. It is requested that post-office address, as well as explicit directions for marking and shipping packages, accompany **Each Order**. All articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarders alone must be held responsible.

4. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a draft on some of the principal cities, or money order for the amount. If neither can be had, enclose currency in a registered letter.

5. Our customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, in order that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactory to those who favor us with their confidence.

PLANTS BY EXPRESS NOT PREPAID.

Plants by express are now carried at a reduction of 20 per cent. from regular merchandise rates.

All Plants in this Catalogue, Unless Otherwise Stated, are Sent at Purchaser's Expense.

HYACINTHS.

The Hyacinth is one of the finest winter and spring flowering bulbs. It is of very easy culture, and can be grown with equal success in earth, sand, moss, or water. Being adapted to grow in vases, bowls, dishes, shells, wire-work, or anything which will contain a few handfuls of earth or moss, the most ornamental objects for the house can thus be formed. For planting out of doors in beds or borders it is unsurpassed by any plant. Blossoming, as it does, at a season when there are few flowers, its beauty and fragrance are doubly appreciated.

SELECT NAMED HYACINTHS.

SINGLE HYACINTH.

All of the single varieties and those of the double indicated by an * are the most suitable for forcing. Those designated thus † are best adapted to force in glasses.

All of the varieties will flower equally well in pots or the open border.

DOUBLE RED AND ROSE—OF VARIOUS SHADES.

*Bouquet Tendre. Red, early. 15c.
*Grootvorst. Very large, rose, fine. 15c.
†Lord Wellington. Blush, large, and very fine, low. 20c.
Noble par Merite. Deep rose. 15c.

DOUBLE BLUE—OF VARIOUS SHADES.

†Bloksberg. Marbled blue, fine. 20c.
*Gen. Antinck. Pale blue, fine spike. 15c.
Lord Wellington. Fine blue, dark eye. 15c.
*Mignon de Drijfhout. Large, pale blue, tall. 15c.
*Pasquin. Porcelain, dark eye, good spike. 15c.
Prince of Saxe Weimar. Dark blue, large. 15c.

DOUBLE WHITE—OF VARIOUS SHADES.

†Anna Maria. Blush, pink eye. 15c.
Bouquet Royal. Pure white, yellow center. 15c.
La Tour d'Auvergne. Large truss, elegant. 20c.
La Virginite. Fine white, good spike. 15c.
Passe Virgo. Red center. 15c.
†Prince of Waterloo. Superb, white. 20c.

DOUBLE YELLOW—OF VARIOUS SHADES.

†Bouquet d'Orange. Reddish yellow. 20c.
†Goethe. Fine, yellow. 20c.
*Jaune Supreme. Citron yellow. 20c.

SINGLE RED AND ROSE—OF VARIOUS SHADES.

Amy. Red, fine truss, tall. 15c.
Dibbitz Sabalskansky. Bright crimson. 15c.
Gertrude. Rosy pink, large, compact truss. 15c.
Lord Macauley. Bright rosy carmine, large truss. 20c.
Madame Hodson. Dark red. 15c.
Queen of Hyacinths. Bright crimson. 15c.
Robert Steiger. Bright crimson. 15c.

SINGLE BLUE—OF VARIOUS SHADES.

†Baron Von Tuyll. Large bloom, dark. 15c.
†Charles Dickens. Grayish blue, tall. 15c.
†Grand Lilac. Large, fine azure blue. 15c.
Grand Maitre. Deep porcelain blue, extra. 15c.
King of the Blues. Dark blue, extra large spike. 15c.
Marie. Dark blue. 15c.

SINGLE WHITE—OF VARIOUS SHADES.

Alba Superbissima. A fine truss. 15c.
†Grand Vedette. Large, tall. 15c.
Grandeur a Merveille. Rosy white, large truss. 15c.
Paix de l'Europe. Pure white, large truss. 15c.
†Voltaire. Wax-like, fine truss. 15c.

SINGLE YELLOW—OF VARIOUS SHADES.

†**Heroine.** Bright citron. 15c.
La Pluie d'Or. Pale yellow. 15c.
Ida. Early. 25c.

Select Named Hyacinths (our assortment), $8.00 per hundred.

MIXED OR UNNAMED HYACINTHS FOR THE GARDEN.

Colors Separate.

This class is formed of smaller bulbs, from the named varieties in the foregoing section, and mixed in various shades of each color, thus affording a diversity of feature suitable for miscellaneous groups in flower borders, shrubberies, and pleasure ground parterres.

Single Red. 10c. each; 80c. per 10; $6.00 per 100.
Double Red. 10c. each; 80c. per 10; $6.00 per 100.
Single Blue. 10c. each; 80c. per 10; $6.00 per 100.
Double Blue. 10c. each; 80c. per 10; $6.00 per 100.
Single White. 10c. each; 80c. per 10; $6.00 per 100.
Double White. 10c. each; 80c. per 10; $6.00 per 100.
Single Yellow. 10c. each.
Double Yellow. 10c. each.

ROMAN HYACINTHS.

Especially valuable for forcing, as well as desirable for out-of-door culture, coming into bloom with the Crocus.

Early Roman White. 10c. each; 80c. per 10; $4.00 per 100.

TULIPS.

The Tulip is one of the most celebrated and esteemed of bulbs. For spring decoration it cannot be surpassed in beauty and effectiveness. The ease with which it is grown—its great variety of color, and its cheapness—make it a universal favorite. It should be planted in October, in a well prepared soil—six inches apart, and so deep that the point of the bulb is two inches below the surface.

EARLY DWARF DUC VAN THOL TULIPS.

These are the earliest, dwarfest, and best adapted for forcing. Their exceedingly brilliant colors make them very attractive and effective when planted in beds, out of doors. They are also admirably suited for house culture, and succeed well in moss, sand, or water. If potted in September they can be forced into bloom in December.

Crimson. 6 cts. each; 30 cts. per 10.
Rose. 10 cts. each; 50 cts. per 10.
Scarlet. 6 cts. each; 30 cts. per 10.
White. 10 cts. each; 50 cts. per 10.
Yellow. 15 cts. each; $1.00 per 10.

Fine assortment, our selection, $2.50 per 100.

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS.

Suitable for culture in pots, borders, or beds. They are not as early as the Duc Van Thol, but the bloom is larger.

Artus. Scarlet; fine. 10c. each; 50c. per 10.
Belle Alliance. Rich crimson scarlet. 10c. each; 50c. per 10.
Canary Bird. Rich, pure yellow. 10c. each; 70c. per 10.
Claremonde. Silver. 15c. each; $1.00 per 10.
Couleur Ponceau. Red and white. 6c. each; 30c. per 10.
Duchesse de Parma. Brown and yellow. 6c. each; 30c. per 10.
Duc d'Orange. Orange and yellow. 6c. each; 40c. per 10.

SINGLE TULIPS.

Joost van Vondel. Rose. 10c. each; 60c. per 10.
Keiserskroon. Brown and orange. 10c. each; 60c. per 10.
La Precieuse. Rose. 10c. each; 60c. per 10.
La Reine. Rosy white. 10c. each; 60c. per 10.
Moliere. Fine purple. 15c. each; $1.00 per 10.
Pottebakker. White, very fine. 10c. each; 70c. per 10.
Pottebakker. Rich, pure yellow. 15c. each; $1.00 per 10.
Pottebakker. Scarlet. 10c. each; 60c. per 10.
Rembrandt. Scarlet. 15c. each; $1.00 per 10.
Standard. Golden red and yellow. 10c. each; 80c. per 10.
Thomas Moore. Orange, distinct. 15c. each; $1.00 per 10.
Vermilion Brillante. Brilliant scarlet. 15c. each; $1.00 per 10.
Yellow Prince. Fine yellow. 10c. each; 60c. per 10.

Fine assortment Single Early Tulips, named varieties, our selection, $3.00 per 100.

DOUBLE TULIPS.

Those marked * are the earliest and best for forcing. The double varieties are very showy and effective in beds and borders.

***Duke of York.** Rose, bordered with white. 10c. each; 60c. per 10.
***Gloria Solus.** Red and yellow. 10c. each; 60c. per 10.
***Imperator Rubrorum.** Crimson scarlet. 10c. each; 70c. per 10.
***La Candeur.** Fine white. 10c. each; 60c. per 10.
Marriage de ma Fille. White striped, violet rose. 15c. each; $1.00 per 10.
Pæonie. Dark red. 10c. each; 60c. per 10.
***Rex Rubrorum.** Scarlet. 15c. each; $1.00 per 10.
Tournesol. Red and yellow. 15c. each; $1.00 per 10.
Yellow Rose. Fine yellow. 10c. each; 60c. per 10.

Fine assortment Double Tulips, named varieties, our selection, $3.00 per 100.

TULIPA GESNERIANA.

Brilliant scarlet, late; after other Tulips have disappeared. 15c. each; $1.00 per 10.

PARROT TULIPS.

These are large, brilliant, late and very showy. For beds and borders they are very effective.

Red. 10c. each; 50c. per 10.
Variegated. 10c. each; 50c. per 10.
Yellow. 10c. each; 50c. per 10.
Mixed. 10c. each; 40c. per 10.

Fine assortment, our selection, $2.50 per 100.

TULIPS FOR BEDS—IN THREE COLORS.

Nothing is more beautiful or effective than a well arranged Tulip bed. In the fall, as soon as the bedding plants have been removed, these can be planted, and early in the spring, when there are no other flowers, these will be in their glory. The bed may be of any desired form, but should consist of three distinct colors—red, white, and yellow. We offer the following superior varieties very cheap, in the hope of encouraging this mode of planting:

La Reine. Fine white. 60c. per 10; $3.00 per 100.
Belle Alliance. Brilliant scarlet. 50c. per 10; $3.00 per 100.
Yellow Prince. Pure yellow. 60c. per 10; $4.00 per 100.

About two hundred bulbs will be required to plant a bed six feet in diameter.

LATE, OR SHOW TULIPS.

Bizarres. Mixed varieties. 10c. each; 50c. per 10; $2.50 per 100.
Byblooms. Mixed varieties. 10c. each; 50c. per 10; $2.50 per 100.

MIXED TULIPS.

Double. Early and late; for beds and borders. 35c. per 10; $2.00 per 100.
Single. Early and late; for beds and borders. 30c. per 10; $1.50 per 100.

JONQUILS.

Are much admired for their early flowering and delicate fragrance. They should be treated in the same manner as the Polyanthus Narcissus.

Double. 15c. each; $1.00 per 10.
Single. Sweet-scented. 10c. each; 35c. per 10.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

A splendid flower, easily cultivated and specially adapted for house culture, for pots and forcing. The flowers are sweet scented, borne abundantly in clusters on a single stem. Not perfectly hardy in this climate.

Bazelman major. White cup, yellow. 25c. each; $2.00 per 10.

Early Double Roman. One of the best for winter blooming; flowers double white and very fragrant. 10c. each; 50c. per 10.

Gloriosum superbum. White, orange cup, very large. 10c. each; 50c. per 10.

Grand Monarque. White, yellow cup. 10c. each; 50c. per 10.

Grand Primo. White. 10c. each; 50c. per 10.

Paper White. Pure white, very fragrant, one of the most satisfactory for house and greenhouse culture. 10c. each; 40c. per 10; $3.00 per 100.

States General. Lemon yellow, orange cup. 10c. each; 50c. per 10.

GARDEN NARCISSUS, OR DAFFODILS.

Popular border flowers, easily cultivated, early flowering, and quite hardy.

DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

Alba plena odorata. White, fragrant, double. 10c. each; 50c. per 10.

Incomparable. Yellow and orange. 10c. each; 50c. per 10.

Orange Phœnix. Orange and buff. 15c. each; $1.00 per 10.

Sulphur Crown. Sulphur, fine, double. 20c. each; $1.50 per 10.

Van Sion. Large double yellow Daffodil. The well known flower, very hardy, and beautiful out of doors. 10c. each; 50c. per 10; $4.00 per 100.

SINGLE DAFFODILS—WITH CUP-SHAPED FLOWERS.

Poeticus (*Pheasant's Eye*). Pure white cup, beautifully edged with red. One of the most fragrant; very hardy; splendid in clumps. 5c. each; 30c. per 10; $2.00 per 100.

Poeticus ornatus. Blooms earlier than the preceding; hardy. 10c. each; 50c. per ten.

SINGLE DAFFODILS—TRUMPET VARIETIES.

Deservedly popular at the present time; admirable for pot culture; three to twelve in a pot are very showy and attractive. For planting in the open ground in clumps they are unexcelled, producing beautiful showy, fragrant blooms. As cut flowers they keep in perfect condition for a long time. A slight protection with leaves or straw will be beneficial.

Emperor. Large trumpet, clear golden yellow; primrose perianth; superb. 35c. each; $2.50 per 10.

Empress. Very large golden yellow trumpet; broad white perianth. 25c. each; $2.00 per 10.

Horsfieldii (*King of Daffodils*). Trumpet very large and rich golden yellow; perianth white. One of the finest of the genus. 20c. each; $1.50 per 10; $10.00 per 100.

Obvallaris (*Tenby Daffodil*). Bright yellow; one of the earliest and very floriferous; valuable for forcing or out of door culture. 10c. each; 80c. per 10.

Princeps. Large trumpet, deep yellow. 10c. each; 50c. per 10; $4.00 per 100.

CROCUS.

The Crocus is one of the earliest and prettiest spring flowering bulbs. It thrives in almost any garden, but does best in a light, rich, damp soil, and should be planted in September and October, about three inches deep and two inches apart. No plant is better adapted for clumps, lines, masses, and beds. By judicious planting the most striking effects can be produced. Each color should be in a line or row by itself, and the colors on either side should be such as will contrast strongly with it. The clumps should consist of six, twelve, or twenty, and the beds from one to five hundred or more bulbs. For borders and edgings, the Crocus is also well suited. It may be planted either in rows or clumps. If allowed to remain in the ground for several years, large masses of flowers will be formed. As soon as the winter sets in, the beds should be covered with leaves, branches of evergreens, etc. For house culture, in pots, glasses, vases, bowls, wire, etc., the same treatment should be observed as that recommended for *Hyacinths*. For this purpose strong bulbs of the named varieties should be selected.

CROCUS—NAMED VARIETIES.

20c. per 10; $1.00 per 100.

Albion. Violet, large striped.
Cloth of Gold. Yellow.
David Rizzio. Deep purple, large.
Grand Vedette. Fine blue.
King of the Netherlands. White.
Queen Victoria. White.
Sir Walter Scott. Striped.

MIXED CROCUS.

Large White. 15c. per 10; 60c. per 100. **Large Blue.** 15c. per 10; 60c. per 100.
Large Yellow. 20c. per 10; $1.00 per 100.

For edgings, borders, and beds, or for clumps. Very effective, too, in lawns, planted under the turf.

SNOWDROPS.

The Snowdrop is the first spring flower, with pretty, drooping, snow-white blossoms. The bulb is quite small, and thrives in any garden soil, and should be planted two inches deep and about an inch apart, in triple lines or clumps, to make an effective show. It is perfectly hardy. If allowed to remain in the earth, it increases from year to year, and forms fine clumps. Planted on the lawn, produces a fine effect. Very desirable for growing in pots, etc.

Single. 15c. per 10; 75c. per 100. **Double.** 30c. per 10; $1.50 per 100.

LILIES.

These require a good mellow soil. In the open ground they should be planted five inches deep, in as warm a situation as possible. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this well known flower. The following are choice sorts which will improve from year to year. They should be planted in clumps of six to eight, and thus become very effective.

Atrosanguineum. Orange Red. 20c. each.

Auratum (*Golden-rayed Queen of Lilies*). The magnificent Japan Lily; (ready in December). 25c. each.

Canadense. Our native Lily; drooping, yellow and red flowers, stem 2 to 5 feet. 15c. each.

Candidum (*The Madonna Lily*). The well known white garden lily. 15c. each.

Harrisii (*Bermuda Easter Lily*). Flowers large, trumpet-shaped; in general appearance resembling *L. longiflorum*, and possessing a delightful fragrance. It is a remarkably free bloomer, and is valuable either for forcing or for out-door planting. 20c. each.

Japonicum longiflorum (*Easter Lily*). Trumpet-shaped, snow-white, fragrant. 20c. each.

Lancifolium rubrum. Rose, spotted with crimson. 20c. each.

Lancifolium album. White spotted, fragrant. 20c. each.

Lancifolium roseum. Rose color. 20c. each.

Superbum. Our native lily, and one of the finest of them all. Orange red. 15c. each.

Tenuifolium (*Coral Lily of Siberia*). Flowers medium size, vermilion scarlet, foliage narrow, growth slender and graceful. 25c. each.

Tigrinum (*Tiger Lily*). Orange salmon. 15c. each.

Tigrinum flore pleno (*Double Tiger Lily*). 15c. each.

CROWN IMPERIALS.

Are very handsome and showy plants. They are quite hardy, and will grow in any common garden soil. They form an excellent background for dwarf growing bulbs.

Double Red. 75c. each. **Double Yellow.** 75c. each.
Single Red. 15c. each. **Maximum Yellow.** 25c. each.

SCILLA—Squills.

A very pretty class of small Bulbs, which flower about the same time as the Crocus and Snowdrop They should be planted in clumps of a dozen or more; perfectly hardy.

Siberica (*Siberian Squill*). Sky blue. 15c. per ten.

Campanulata. Blue, long spikes, very late, beautiful. 25c. per ten.

MUSCARI BOTRYOIDES—Grape Hyacinth.

Slender spikes of blue flowers; very pretty. 15c. per ten.

CHIONODOXA LUCILIAE—Glory of the Snow.

One of the earliest and most charming of spring flowering Bulbs, blooming with or before the Crocus. Flowers arranged in spikes and of a lovely blue color with white, star-shaped centers. Perfectly hardy. Should be planted in masses. Merits a place in every garden. 35c. per ten.

HERBACEOUS PAEONIES.

Can best be planted in the autumn. *The plant for the million! Best substitute for the Rhododendron!* It is surprising that so noble a flower should be so neglected. The first point in its favor is hardiness. In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than that which they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects, are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy, and of a beautiful deep green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental even when out of flower. No other flower is so well adapted for large, showy bouquets. The Pæony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. When the lawn is extensive a large bed makes a grand show. They blossom through June.

"The value of the Pæonia for the adornment of the garden is unquestioned; its bold, spreading mass of leafage, its massive flowers and rich color render it especially useful for the production of distinct effects in garden scenery. It also posesses a high degree of utility for the embellishment of indoor apartments, particularly on festive occasions, as it can be employed to great advantage either alone or in association with groups of plants.

"The Pæonia is regarded without a rival among herbaceous perennials for borders, and those who have large gardens should also remember that in bold masses on the grass and in clumps alongside woodland walks, they appear to great advantage, the flowers being especially effective when they have a background of dark-leaved shrubs.

"The Pæonia is an old garden favorite, but of late years the hybridist has been busily at work raising new varieties, and as a result we have a great diversity in form and color of the handsome flowers which contribute materially to the attraction of the flower garden in June."—*Gardener's Magazine.*

We have a superb collection, including the most distinct varieties. Price 50c. each.

Ambroise Verschaffelt. Purplish crimson; one of the finest.

Charles Verdier. Lilac rose; superb.

Delachii. Dark purplish crimson, fine.

Edulis. Violet rose; very full and sweet.

Fulgida. Crimson; fine.

Globosa grandiflora. White, large globular flowers; one of the best white.

Louis Van Houtte (*Calot*). Bright purple cherry; large, fragrant, very fine.

Modeste (*Guerin*). Deep rose; distinct and fine.

Monsieur Boucharlat. Bright rosy lilac; late, fragrant, superb.

Papaveriflora. White tinged with yellow; beautiful.

Rubra Triumphans. Dark purplish crimson, very sweet, distinct.

Violacea. Deep violet purple; very large and fine.

Within the last few years there have been introduced a very large number of varieties, some very fine and quite distinct from any heretofore offered, others of only ordinary merit. We have taken great pains, in testing them, to weed out the indifferent sorts, and can now offer a superb collection. For list of varieties and prices see our General Catalogue.

SELECT HARDY PHLOX.

One of the finest autumn flowers. It is of vigorous habit, easy culture, and produces in great profusion during a long season, flowers of fine form and substance, and of bright and varied colors. As regards their culture, it may be briefly stated that they succeed in any good garden soil, but they are greatly improved by being liberally manured, and an occasional supply of liquid manure during the growing season will greatly increase the size of their trusses. When in flower they should be watered freely every evening. The Phlox usually flowers in July and August, and in order to render it autumnal flowering, it is necessary to pinch the shoots about the first of June and again in July. The plants will then flower in September. For early flowers some of the plants may be left unpinched. When two years old the finest trusses are produced. The third year the plants flower tolerably well, but they will not keep thrifty and healthy after that. The old plants should then be lifted in the fall, divided and transplanted. But the better plan is to keep up a succession of young plants from cuttings by securing a fresh collection every year. We annually introduce all new and desirable varieties of home and foreign production. The best time to plant them is in the autumn. Our plants are large and fine.

Price, 25c. each, except noted. Choice distinct varieties selected from over 100 sorts.

Adonis. China rose, carmine center, fine.

Amazone. Large flower; pure white, fine.

Belvidere. Salmon pink; a choice sort.

Caran d' Ache. Bright carmine rose, distinct.

Henri Murger. Flowers very large; pure white, large carmine center; one of the very finest.

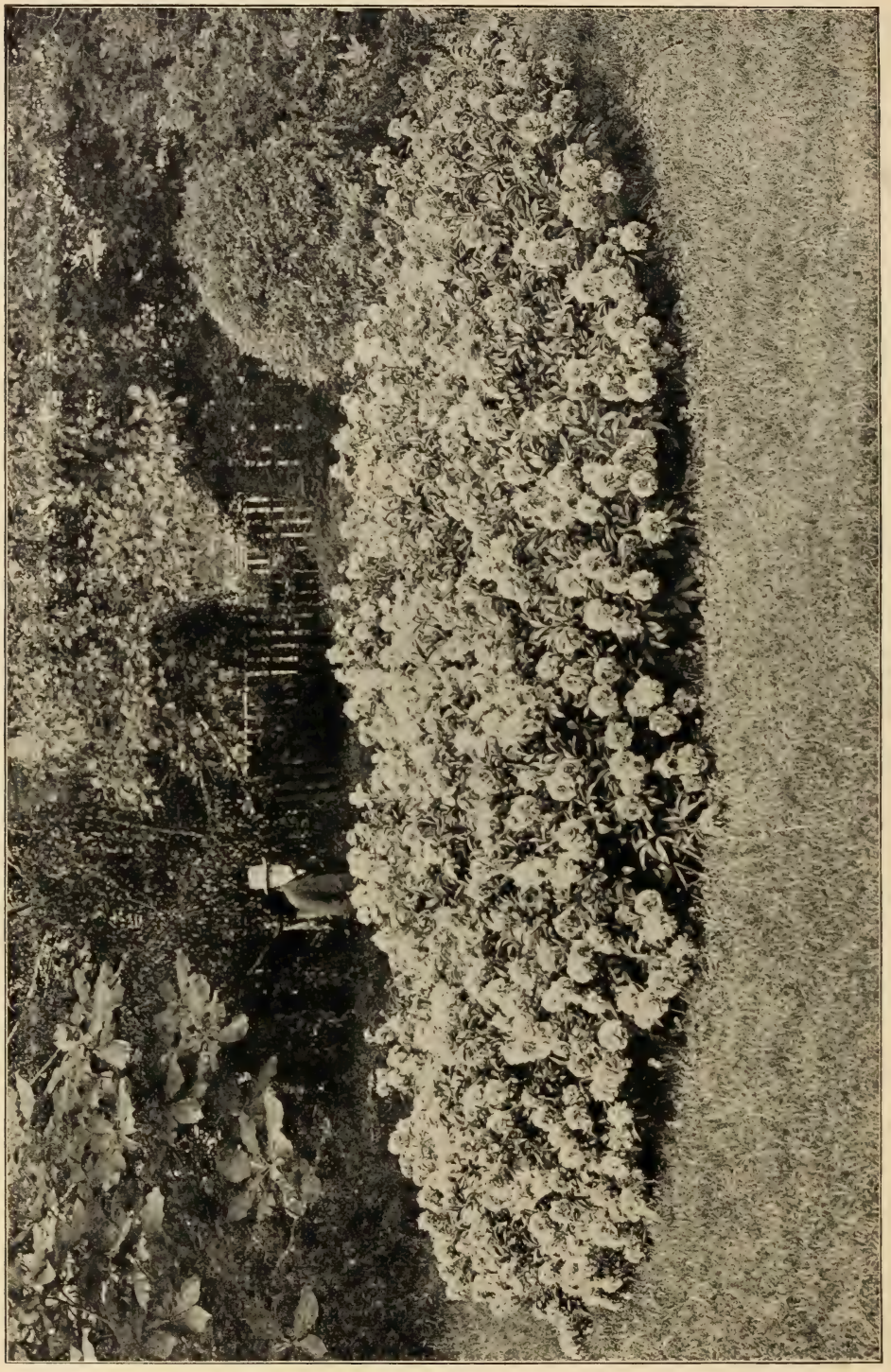
La Vague. Large flower; silvery rose.

Le Siecle. Dwarf; large flower, compact panicle; salmon rose, fine.

Le Vengeur. Large flower; bright carmine amaranth, fine.

Lothair. Large flower; rich salmon color, crimson eye, large spreading spike, one of the finest varieties.

Oberon. Coppery red.



A BED OF CHINESE PÆONIES ON THE LAWN AT MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES.

Pantheon. Flowers large, beautiful; pink or salmon rose; one of the best and most distinct.
Queen. Pure white, fine.
Richard Wallace. White with violet center; a good sort.
Sesostris. Large flower; bright carmine amaranth; extra fine.
William Robinson. Flowers very large; pale salmon, with rose center, fine.

NEW PHLOX, COQUELICOT.

A new variety and one of the best; flowers large and of a fiery red color. 35c.

RUDBECKIA, GOLDEN GLOW, OR SUMMER CHRYSANTHEMUM.

A large showy plant, attaining in good soil a height of six to eight feet the same season planted. Flowers three and one-half inches in diameter, double, well formed, and of deep golden yellow color, resembling yellow chrysanthemums, and borne on long stems which render them suitable for cutting. Plants bloom profusely from July till September. One of the best novelties in hardy flowering plants. 25 cents.

GOLDEN GLOW.

JAPAN CLEMATIS—PANICULATA.

A great novelty from Japan. It has proved to be one of the most desirable, useful, and beautiful of hardy garden vines, being a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, and possessing fine foliage. It is particularly useful for covering verandas, piliars, fences, where a trellis or support can be provided for it to climb on. The flowers are of medium size, very pretty and fragrant, and produced in the greatest profusion in late summer. We can recommend this novelty in the strongest manner as one of the best vines to grow near the house; it makes a growth of from 25 to 30 feet in a single season, and should be cut back to the ground each spring. 35c. each.

JAPANESE IVY.

(*Ampelopsis Veitchii.*)

Leaves smaller than those of the *American*, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. It grows rapidly and clings to wall or fence with the tenacity of Ivy; the foliage is very handsome in summer, and changes to crimson scarlet in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rockeries, etc., no plant is so useful. For the ornamentation of brick and stone structures, it can be specially recommended.

"The criticism is sometimes made that the Ampelopsis or Japanese Ivy is a detriment to the house over which it climbs. This is disputed by authorities, who say that on the contrary it is of actual value to the building, and adds to its healthfulness, because it attracts moisture which would otherwise be absorbed by the brick or stone to which it clings. As it requires practically no care after it is once started, the question arises why it would not be possible to transform with it some of the ugly business buildings in the city. Over in Brooklyn, the courtyard of a bank is covered with a velvet turf. The yard is shut in on one side by the solid brick wall of the next building, which is of a common, ugly architecture. This blank wall was first painted white, but its glare was unpleasant to the bank people, who had to look out at it, and a few years ago ivy was planted at its base. To-day it is a changing picture of beautiful green, from the tender tint of the first awakened shoots in early April to the glossy richness of the dark shade of late autumn. On a breezy day, the fluttering of its leaves shows rhythmic waves of verdure; the sunlight glances through it in artistic silhouette; the rain plays upon it, brightening and freshening it, and working out odd designs. There is no moment of any day that this great green screen is not offering some attraction to the eyes lifted from rows of figures. Many of the factory buildings along the water front might well take on such easily acquired beauty, and make their bare wall-spaces a charm instead of an eyesore to all beholders."—*New York Evening Post.*

We have strong plants of this beautiful vine, 35c. each.

COLUMBUS GOOSEBERRY.

This is one of the most valuable introductions of recent years in small fruits, and it fully sustains the high opinion first formed of it. It was introduced by us a few years ago. The fruit is of largest size, handsome, of a greenish yellow color, and the quality is excellent. The plant is vigorous and productive and does not mildew. It merits a place in every garden. 15c. each; $1.00 per 10.

The editor of the *Rural New Yorker* says: "It is the *best* variety yet introduced and seems close to a perfect Gooseberry for our climate."

ROSES

In order to supply the increasing demand for Roses, we have enlarged our facilities and are now propagating plants on a more extensive scale than ever.

We annually import all new varieties of apparent merit and carefully test them, retaining only such kinds as prove meritorious, and the same course is pursued with regard to novelties originated in this country, so that our collection embraces the best.

We endeavor, in our Catalogue, to present the merits of each variety fairly and faithfully, being cautious not to overpraise, preferring to say too little rather than too much. Recognizing the importance of robust healthy habit, hardiness and freedom of bloom, combined with beauty of flower, we propagate largely varieties possessing these characteristics, and most strongly and confidently recommend such kinds for general planting; and we also give due attention to those choice and beautiful varieties which are less vigorous or robust, and which therefore require extra care to be grown to perfection. In the hands of the rose lover these moderate growers receive the attention they justly deserve, and amply repay the skill and care bestowed upon them.

Our immense stock and great variety of hardy roses enable us to furnish assortments adapted to various purposes, and intending purchasers are invited to examine our lists, and whenever we can be of any assistance in making selections our services will be cheerfully given

For the convenience of our customers we have placed on page 138 an alphabetical list of all the roses described in this Catalogue.

MANETTI STOCK.

We grow Roses in two ways; viz., on their own roots from cuttings, and budded low on the Manetti. The Manetti stock was obtained many years ago from Como, Italy, by Thomas Rivers, and has largely superseded the Dog Rose and other stocks. We find many varieties of Roses grown on this stock adapt themselves to a greater range of climate and soil, bloom more profusely, endure better the heat of the Summer, and make far stronger plants than if grown on their own roots. Many object to budded Roses on account of the suckers they sometimes throw out; but if proper attention is paid to the planting, this will rarely be an annoyance.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep, so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from two to three inches below the surface of the earth. We cannot too forcibly direct attention to the above rule.

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, Etc.

When to Plant. If the situation be not too much exposed where the Roses are to be set out, we prefer *Fall planting for all hardy kinds.* Dormant plants set out in the spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than does the Rose. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil, and *firmly pressed in with the foot*, taking care not to bruise the roots.

Pruning. This operation is best performed during March. Most Roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. *All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this.* As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides Spring pruning, many kinds of Hybrid Perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in Autumn.

Protection. All of the Tea, Bengal, and most of the Bourbon classes need protection if left out during the Winter in this and similar climates; indeed, all Roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or, better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches, *oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.*

Insects. These are the *bugbears* which prevent many from cultivating the Queen of Flowers, but they offer little discouragement to loyal subjects, for generally it is only the careless and indolent who greatly suffer from these pests. If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few simple directions heeded, you will not often be greatly troubled. The Aphis is among the most annoying foes, and particularly infests plants in houses; healthy plants in the garden are but little liable to its attacks. There are numerous recipes for its destruction, and the cultivator can use those which are most convenient and efficacious.

The vapor of tobacco is not only very effective in destroying insects where it can be confined, as in green houses, but it is less injurious to delicate plants than either the smoke or the liquid. Hence, instead of fumigating greenhouses, it is customary now to strew the ground under the plants with tobacco stems, which being moistened by the syringing creates a vapor which is destructive to insect life. This method will probably supersede the old way of fumigating with tobacco smoke, which we have always found, up to the present time, the best mode where appliances can be had for confining the smoke; this, however, is not very convenient for use in dwelling houses, but we have other excellent remedies which are more practicable. Take four ounces of quassia chips, and boil them ten minutes in a gallon of soft water; strain off the chips and add four ounces of soft soap, which should be dissolved in it as it cools, stirring well before using. It may be applied with a clean painter's brush of moderate or small size, brushing every leaf and shoot that is infested. After fifteen or twenty minutes have elapsed, the plants should be washed or syringed with pure water. Another good remedy is the same as above only tobacco stems—say a quarter of a pound—are used instead of quassia.

In the month of May, or as soon as the leaves have pushed forth, the rose caterpillar makes its appearance; he can readily be detected, for he glues a leaf or two together to form his shelter. Every day the bushes should be gone over, and these glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb, so as to crush the caterpillar; let no fastidious grower neglect this, or be induced to try other remedies; this is the only one that is simple and effective. For other insects, such as the saw fly, larvæ, and all such as come at a later date than the caterpillar, an occasional syringing, vigorously applied, will prove an excellent preventive. When they have made their appearance, a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy or disperse them; but the plants should be well moistened before the hellebore is applied, so that it will remain. The red spider may be generally kept off by keeping the plants daily syringed with water. When plants are once infested with this dreaded insect, the fumes of sulphur will alone disperse or destroy them. This application will, of course, cause the foliage to drop off, but it is the only remedy we know to be efficacious. The red spider very seldom attacks plants in the open air, but confines itself to the plants under glass.

For the rose bug, hand picking must be resorted to, for, like the red spider, it is proof against hellebore whale-oil soap, and all such applications.

Mildew. This disease is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, and by a long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur and soot; one of these should be applied the moment the disease makes its appearance. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water, so that the substance applied will adhere.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

See also Page 1.

In case *budded* plants are ordered, state whether we shall send the same varieties on own roots, in case we cannot supply them budded. This is necessary where parties ordering have any preference for either mode. *When nothing is said we exercise our best judgment, and if out of budded plants send those on their own roots, and "vice versa."*

Amateurs in ordering will do well to leave the selections to us so far as possible, *but our list is open to all to make their own selections.* Purchasers, however, will please say if they wish us to substitute in case all the varieties ordered cannot be supplied. In such case we always endeavor to send something *better* where it is possible, than the kind called for. *We do not substitute without being requested to do so.*

Roses by Express. *When no directions are given as to what way the plants are to be sent, we always forward by Express at the purchaser's cost.* The plants which we send in this way (except the new and very scarce varieties) are one-year-old buds, or one to two-year-old plants on own roots, and are dormant. *These plants are the only ones suitable for immediate* **effective** *results.*

Note carefully the habit of growth as stated in the description, and you will not be disappointed in the size of the plants. We have the very best quality of each kind that it is possible to grow.

ARRANGEMENT.

We divide the Rose Department of the Catalogue into two divisions:

DIVISION 1. **Summer Roses,** or those which bloom in June and July only. This includes the Ayrshire, Prairie, Austrian, Damask, Provence, Hybrid China or Gallica, and Moss classes.

DIVISION 2. **Perpetual or Autumnal Roses,** or those which bloom more than once in one season; many of them bloom at intervals from May to November, notably the Teas, Hybrid Teas and some of the Bourbons. This division includes the Bourbon, Bengal, Tea, Perpetual Moss, Polyantha, Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant, Hybrid Noisette and Rugosa classes.

In each class some superior varieties for general cultivation will be found printed in **CAPITALS**. These are commended to inexperienced amateurs, as being of good constitution and the most desirable in limited collections.

Whenever known, we give the raiser's name and the year when the variety was sent out.

ABBREVIATIONS USED, DESCRIBING THE HABIT OF GROWTH.

Vig.—For vigorous, being those varieties which are most rampant in growth and produce long, strong shoots.

Free.—Varieties which rank next to the above in growth.

Mod.—Moderate; these make a fair, compact growth, but less strong than the preceding.

Dwf.—Dwarf; these are the most delicate or slow growing sorts. Among hardy Roses, those marked *dwf.* should almost invariably be budded.

ABBREVIATIONS, describing the classes to which the varieties belong.

A.—Austrian.
Ay.—Ayrshire.
Beng.—Bengal.
B.—Bourbon.
Dam.—Damask.
H. Ch.—Hybrid China.
H. B.—Hybrid Briar.
H. Cl.—Hybrid Climbing.
H. N.—Hybrid Noisette.
H. R.—Hybrid Remontant.
H. Rug.—Hybrid Rugosa.
H. T.—Hybrid Tea.
M.—Moss.
P. M.—Perpetual Moss.
Pol.—Polyantha.
P.—Prairie.
Prov.—Provence.
Rug.—Rugosa.
S.—Scotch.
T.—Tea.

MANNER OF DESCRIPTION.

1st.—**Habit of growth.**—Vig., free, mod., dwf.

2d.—**Color.**—The prevailing shade in the most perfect development of the flower.

3d.—**Size.**—Small. Flowers from 1 to 2 inches in diameter.
Medium, " " 2 3 " "
Large, " " 3 4 " "
Very large, " " 4 5 " "

4th.—**Fullness.**—SEMI-DOUBLE. With 2 to 4 rows of petals. DOUBLE. Having more than 4 rows of petals, but which show the stamens when fully blown. FULL. When the stamens are hid.

5th.—**Form.**—CUPPED. Inner petals shorter than the outer ones, the latter stand erect and are generally somewhat incurved; example, *Baroness Rothschild.* GLOBULAR. Outer petals are concave with convex edges, folding richly one about the other, tapering from the center. Example, *Comtesse de Serenye.* FLAT. The surface of the flower is level or nearly even, and all the petals are exposed to view. Example, *Mme. Hardy.*

6th.—Peculiarities of foliage, thorns, number of leaflets, fragrance, etc.

It is hoped that the above will make intelligible the terms used to describe the different varieties.

PRICES OF ROSES.

LARGE DORMANT FIELD GROWN PLANTS BY EXPRESS.

50 cts. each, $3.50 per 10, $25 per 100, except where noted.

All large planters who have not bought of us are urged to visit our grounds and see the quality of the plants we offer; we are sure they will be convinced of the superiority of our stock, and that the best are the cheapest.

Particular attention is called to the care we have always exercised in keeping our stock true to name, and also that, with a very few exceptions, separately noted, we grow those sorts only that are thoroughly distinct, and of *healthy* habit. Plants that are false to name, or are constitutionally of weak growth and sickly habit, are dear at any price.

BUDDED PLANTS.

There are a number of varieties which propagate from cuttings with so much difficulty, some of them utterly refusing to grow, that in order to obtain good plants it is necessary to bud them on the Manetti stock. Varieties that can only be furnished as budded plants are so noted in the description.

GENERAL LIST.

(See Price List Page 122.)

DIVISION I.—SUMMER ROSES.

BLOOMING IN JUNE AND JULY.

CLASS I.—CLIMBING OR SARMENTOUS ROSES.

AYRSHIRE ROSES *(Rosa arvensis hybrida).*

These are of slender, rapid growth, often running fifteen feet in one season, and are used in covering buildings, etc. They do not require rich soil, and should be pruned very little, or not at all; they are somewhat less hardy and less valuable than the Hybrid Climbing and Prairie Roses.

Bennett's Seedling, *vig.* (*Bennett*, 1840.) Pure white double flowers of medium size. On own roots.

PRAIRIE ROSES *(Rosa rubifolia).*

These are much the most valuable of all the non-remontant climbers. The foliage is rough, large, with five leaflets generally of a dark color; for rapidity of growth they equal the Ayrshires, and surpass all climbers in hardiness. The flowers are produced in large clusters late in the season when other summer Roses are gone. When it is desired to cover walls, unsightly buildings, etc., with Roses, none will be found to do the work so efficiently as varieties of the Prairie Rose.

BALTIMORE BELLE, *vig.* (*Samuel Feast*, 1843.) Pale blush, becoming nearly white; compact and fine. On own roots.

Gem of the Prairies, *free.* (*Adolphus Burgess*, 1865.) Red, occasionally blotched with white; a supposed cross between *Queen of the Prairies* and *Madame Laffay*. Large, flat flowers; the only variety in the class which is fragrant. Budded plants.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES, *vig.* (*Samuel Feast*, 1843.) Bright rosy red, frequently with white stripe. Foliage large and quite deeply serrated. On own roots.

Setigera. THE MICHIGAN OR PRAIRIE ROSE. Now that single roses are so popular, this variety will be much sought after. It is a climber, and when trained over a verandah makes a beautiful display. Large, single flowers, of a deep rose color. On own roots.

CLASS II.—AUSTRIAN OR YELLOW ROSES.

(Rosa Lutea.)

These require careful pruning. Remove weakly wood altogether, and only shorten a few inches the shoots left for flowering. If pruned close they will not bloom, as the flowers are produced from the terminal shoots of the old wood. *They are not grown on own roots, but only as budded plants.*

Austrian Copper. Flowers single, brilliant coppery red, outside of petals dull gold. Very effective. Budded plants.

Austrian Yellow. Single flowers, rich golden yellow. Budded plants.

Harrison's Yellow, *free.* (*Harrison*, 1830.) Golden yellow; medium size, semi-double. A freer bloomer than Persian. Budded plants.

PERSIAN YELLOW, *free.* (*Willock*, 1830.) Bright yellow, small, nearly full. It is desirable to grow more than one plant, and by pruning one this year in the usual way, and the other plant the next year, annual crops of flowers may be had. Budded plants.

CLASS III.—MOSS ROSES.

(Rosa centifolia muscosa.)

This is a favorite class with everyone, on account of the beautiful buds, which, for bouquets and cut flowers are invaluable.

They are subject, as a class, to mildew, and require close pruning and high culture. They amply repay careful attention by the increased size and beauty of the flowers. They are all very hardy. The foliage is generally somewhat crimpled, and has mostly seven leaflets.

The charm of a Moss Rose is the bud. Such kinds as the *Common*, *Gracilis*, and *Crested*, with graceful buds, are especially recommended.

Common Moss, *free.* Pale rose; very beautiful buds. A great favorite. Budded plants.

Comtesse de Murinais, *vig.* (*Vibert*, 1843.) White, tinged with flesh.

CRESTED MOSS, *free.* (*Vibert*, 1827.) Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; free from mildew. A fragrant, very beautiful rose. Budded plants.

Crimson Globe. (*W. Paul & Son*, 1891.) Large, full, deep crimson, perfectly globular. A fine variety. Budded plants.

Gracilis, *free.* Deep pink buds, surrounded with delicate fringe-like moss. The most beautiful of all the Moss Roses. Budded plants.

Princess Adelaide, *vig.* (*Laffay*, 1845.) Pale rose, of medium size and good form. Foliage often blotched or variegated. Good in bud and flower. Do not prune this variety severely. On own roots.

WHITE BATH, *mod.* (*Salter*, 1817.) White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. The best White Moss. Budded plants.

CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS ROSES. (Hardy.)

In this class we place all the varieties of Summer Roses grown by us, that are not described in the three preceding classes. Many of the groups of Summer Roses, by hybridization, are greatly intermixed; in some classes but one or two varieties are considered worth growing; on this account we see no use in a catalogue for a multitude of divisions, and therefore place them all in one class.

Centifolia, Cabbage, or Common Provence, [Prov.] *free.* Rose color; large size, globular form; very fragrant. A superb variety. Budded plants.

Coupe d'Hebe, [H. Ch.] *vig.* (*Laffay*, 1840.) Deep pink; moderately large, cup-shaped flowers; seven leaflets. A fine rose. Budded plants.

Cooling's Single Crimson Bedder. A charming addition to the single and garden roses; quite distinct; semi-dwarf habit; color glowing crimson; flowers very large and produced in clusters.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. (*Turner*, 1894.) The wonderful Japanese Rose, by far the most important and valuable acquisition of recent years. The Crimson Rambler is unquestionably an acquisition, and most distinct in its characteristics. It is a running or climbing rose of vigorous habit, strong and rapid growth, with handsome shining foliage, and produces in marvelous abundance clusters of the brightest crimson semi-double roses. Its clustered form, its brilliancy, the abundance of its bloom, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without falling or losing their brilliancy, are qualities which will make this new claimant for admiration an assured favorite. For verandahs, walls, pillars, and fences, it is a most suitable plant. If grown in beds and pegged down it produces marvelous heads of bloom, or it can be grown in bush form and thus become a most striking object. We planted this rose out of doors, along with Hybrid Perpetuals and other hardy roses, and the plants came through the winter even better than many of the hardy varieties, remaining fresh and green to the very tips. But it is not only for out-door use that it is valuable; it can be employed most satisfactorily for decorating in-doors when grown in pots, and for forcing at Easter time when pot-grown specimens bring high prices. We are satisfied that this is the greatest rose novelty of recent years.

Dawson, *vig.* (*Jackson Dawson.*) A vigorous and hardy plant with a tendency to climb high. Flowers are clustered like those of the *Rosa Multiflora.* They are quite full, of a deep pink color, and very fragrant. Own roots.

Lord Penzance's Hybrid Sweet Briars, *vig.* (*Lord Penzance*, 1894 and 1895.) Apart from their extreme beauty they are most interesting, being crosses between common Sweet Briar and various other roses. It is certain they are a great acquisition. Like their parent, the common Sweet Briar, the foliage is deliciously scented. The flowers are single and of the most beautiful tints.

MAGNA CHARTA.

AMY ROBSART. Lovely deep rose.

ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN. Dark crimson.

BRENDA. Maiden's blush or peach.

CATHARINE SEYTON. Rosy pink.

EDITH BELLENDEN. Pale rose.

FLORA M'IVOR. Pure white blushed rose.

GREEN MANTLE. Bright pink.

JEANIE DEANS. Scarlet crimson.

JULIA MANNERING. Porcelain pink.

LADY PENZANCE. Beautiful soft tint of copper.

LORD PENZANCE. Soft shade of fawn or ecru.

LUCY ASHTON. Pretty white blooms with pink edges.

LUCY BERTRAM. Deep crimson.

MEG MERRILIES. Crimson.

MINNA. Pure white.

ROSE BRADWARDINE. Beautiful clear rose.

Madame Hardy, *Damask*, *vig.* (*Hardy*, 1832.) White, large, very full, flat form; highly fragrant. Budded plants.

MADAME PLANTIER, [H. Ch.] *free.* (*Plantier*, 1835.) Pure white, above medium size; full. Produced in great abundance early in the season. Foliage rather small, seven leaflets. One of the best white roses for hedges and for massing in groups.

MAGNA CHARTA, [H. Ch.] *vig.* (*W. Paul*, 1876.) Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. Foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines. A fragrant, excellent rose. Valuable for forcing.

Moschata Alba, (*Single Musk Rose.*) Large single white flowers, slightly tinged pink. A distinct, pretty flower.

Multiflora Japonica. A charming species, introduced from Japan more than a century ago, but only recently brought to notice. It is exceedingly free-blooming, and towards the end of June the plant is covered with great clusters of small white, single, sweetly fragrant flowers, in which the golden-colored anthers make a charming contrast with the snowy-white petals. It is extremely hardy and grows rapidly, and is a valuable shrub. On own roots.

Paul Verdier, [H. Ch.] *vig.* (*C. Verdier*, 1866.) Carmine red; large, well built flowers.

Pink Rambler (*Euphrosine*), *vig.* (*P. Lambert*, 1896.) Flowers medium size, pink, in clusters, very pretty.

Stanwell Perpetual, [S.] *mod.* (*Lee.*) Blush, medium size; double, delicately scented; foliage very small. A hybrid which blooms in the autumn. Blossoms very early in Spring. Budded plants.

White Rambler (*Thalia*). *vig.* (*P. Lambert*, 1896.) Small or medium, daisy-like, pretty white flowers in large clusters; fragrant, very ornamental.

Yellow Rambler (*Aglaia*). *vig.* (*P. Lambert*, 1896.) Flowers 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, in clusters of 6 to 10. Yellow in bud, but white when fully open; when half open the flowers are tinged with yellow, slightly fragrant. Plant vigorous and free-blooming; hardy, very pretty and desirable.

Wichuriana syn. **Rosa Luciæ.** MEMORIAL ROSE. A distinct and valuable variety from Japan; it is a low trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth almost as closely as the Ivy. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion in clusters on the end of every branch, after the June roses are past, from the first week in July throughout the month. They are pure white, 1½ to 2 inches across, with yellow stamens, and have the strong fragrance of the *Banksia* rose. It is quite hardy, with the exception of the latest immature growth, which may be cut back to some extent. This variety has proved valuable as a covering for banks, rockeries, etcs., and for use in cemeteries. On own roots.

HYBRID WICHURIANA ROSES.

The habit of these Roses is the same as the Rosa Wichuriana or Memorial Rose.

Manda's Triumph. Large clusters of double pure white flowers, 2 inches in diameter, and sweetly scented. Growth free; luxuriant foliage.

Pink Roamer. Flowers single in close heads, nearly 2 inches in diameter; color bright, rich pink, orange red stamens; fragrant.

South Orange Perfection. Perfectly formed, double flowers in great profusion; about 1½ inches in diameter; color soft blush pink at the tips, changing to white.

Universal Favorite Double flowers of a beautiful rose color, about 2 inches in diameter; fragrant. The most vigorous of the set.

DIVISION II.—PERPETUAL OR AUTUMNAL ROSES.

BLOOMING CONTINUALLY, OR AT INTERVALS FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER.

CLASS I.

HYBRID REMONTANT OR HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

(Rosa damascena hybrida.)

This class thrives the best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots should be closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like *Alfred Colomb*, *Louis Van Houtte*, *Mme. Victor Verdier*, etc., are most deliciously perfumed.

Although they are styled perpetual bloomers, none of them are such in reality. However, many of them yield a fair second crop of flowers in the autumn, which is very acceptable. Aside from this, there is no class, take it all in all, so popular and which gives such general satisfaction.

Abel Carriere, *mod.* (*E. Verdier*, 1875.) Velvety crimson with fiery center. Of better form and finish than most of the dark sorts. Shy in autumn. Budded plants.

Abel Grand, *free.* (*Damaizin*, 1865.) Silvery pink, sometimes glossy rose; large, full, fragrant; valuable in the autumn. Budded plants.

ALFRED COLOMB, *free.* (*Lacharme*, 1865.) Raised from *Jacqueminot*. Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form; extremely fragrant, and in every respect a superb sort. Green wood with occasional pale greenish thorns; foliage large and handsome. One of the most useful of all sorts for general cultivation.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.

FRANCOIS LEVET.

American Beauty, *vig.* (*Honorable G. Bancroft: sent out by Geo. Field & Bro.*, 1885.) Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; has proved to be a most desirable variety for forcing. Budded and grafted plants.

ANNE DE DIESBACH, *vig.* (*Lacharme*, 1858.) Syn. **Glory of France.** Raised from *La Reine.* Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large. A superior garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest. Valuable for forcing.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN, *vig.* (*Liabaud*, 1871.) Rich velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD, *mod. or dwf.* (*Pernet*, 1867.) Light pink; cupped form; very symmetrical; without fragrance. Very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest exhibition varieties. The wood is short jointed; very hardy and a late bloomer. Budded plants.

Baronne Prevost, *vig.* (*Deprez; sent out by Cochet in* 1842.) Pure rose color; very large, very full, flat form; a free bloomer, fragrant; very hardy.

Boieldieu, *vig.* (*Garcon*, 1887.) Cherry red, very large, very full; flat form. Budded plants.

Captain Hayward, *vig.* (*Bennett*, 1894.) Flowers very large; color bright carmine crimson; vigorous and free-flowering. Budded plants. 75c.

Caroline d'Arden, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1888.) Very large, full; pure soft rose color; of delightful fragrance; petals of great substance. A variety of merit. Budded plants.

Caroline de Sansal, *vig.* (*Raised by Deprez, sent out by Hippolyte Jamain*, 1849.) Pale flesh color deepening toward the center; large, full, flat, often irregular in form. Rather subject to mildew, but a lovely rose when perfect, and one of the hardiest. Generally the best in autumn.

CHARLES LEFEBVRE, *free or mod.* (*Lacharme*, 1861.) From *Gen. Jacqueminot* and *Victor Verdier.* Reddish crimson, very velvety and rich, but fading quickly; large, full and beautifully formed. Foliage and wood light reddish green; few thorns of light red. A splendid rose.

Charles Margottin, *mod.* (*Margottin*, 1865.) A seedling from *Jules Margottin.* Reddish crimson; form semi-cupped very large, full and sweet; retains the color well, and is a very fine bloomer; foliage slightly crimpled; smooth; reddish wood with occasional red spines; an excellent, distinct sort. Budded plants.

CLIO, *vig.* (*Wm. Paul & Son*, 1895.) Flowers large, of fine globular form, flesh-color shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous; handsome foliage. One of the best roses. Budded plants.

Comtesse Cecile de Chabrillant, *mod.* (*Marest*, 1859.) Deep pink of moderate size; full, fragrant, and of perfect globular form. A lovely rose, very hardy. Budded plants.

Comtesse de Serenye, *mod.* (*Lacharme*, 1874.) Silvery pink, often mottled; a full, finely shaped, globular flower of medium size, slightly fragrant; not reliable about opening, but a very free bloomer. The blooms are not good in wet weather. Appears in perfection late in the season, after most of the hybrids have passed out of bloom. Requires and merits extra care. Budded plants.

COUNTESS OF OXFORD, *mod.* (*Guillot-pere*, 1869.) A seedling from *Victor Verdier.* Bright carmine, fading in the sun; very large and full; not fragrant. Wood almost thornless; foliage very handsome, large and distinct. Fine in the bud; valuable for forcing.

Dinsmore, *vig.* (*Peter Henderson*, 1887.) Scarlet crimson, large, double, very fragrant, free bloomer. Budded plants.

Duke of Albany, *vig.* (*W. Paul & Son*, 1882.) Vivid crimson when first opening, becoming darker as the flowers expand, and developing a beautiful shading of velvety black; very large and full; a free autumnal bloomer. Budded plants.

Duke of Teck, *free or vig.* (*G. Paul*, 1880.) Very bright crimson; full, medium size; particularly fine early in the season. Much the best of its type. Budded plants.

EARL OF DUFFERIN, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1887.) Rich brilliant velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightful fragrance. A vigorous grower. One of the finest dark roses. It should be in every collection. Budded plants.

Eclair, *vig.* (*Lacharme*, 1883.) Fiery red, large, handsome, in the way of *Charles Lefebvre.* Budded plants. 75c.

Ellen Drew, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1896.) A sport from Duchesse de Morny, color light silver pink with peach shading, very distinct. In size, substance, and habit of growth it is similar to the parent variety. Budded plants. 75c.

Eugene Furst, *vig.* (*Soupert & Notting*, 1876.) Velvety crimson shaded with deep crimson; large and full, of good shape; fragrant. A fine dark Rose. Budded plants. 75c.

Eugenie Verdier, *dwf.* (*Guillot-fils*, 1869.) Raised from *Victor Verdier*. Beautiful silvery pink, tinged with fawn; large, full, finely formed; exquisite buds; large lustrous foliage; forces well. One of the most beautiful roses of the *Victor Verdier* type. Budded plants.

FISHER HOLMES, *free or vig.* (*E. Verdier*, 1865.) Deep glowing crimson; large, moderately full, and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose.

FRANCOIS LEVET, *vig.* (*A. Levet*, 1880.) Cherry red; medium size; well formed; of the *Paul Verdier* style; very free bloomer. Valuable on account of its vigorous habit. On own roots.

FRANCOIS MICHELON, *free.* (*Levet*, 1871.) A seedling from *La Reine*. Deep carmine rose; very large, full and of fine globular form; fragrant and a free bloomer. Habit very erect. A distinct, choice sort; excellent late in June and July, when other varieties are gone, and also in the autumn. Budded plants.

Gabriel Tournier, *free or vig.* (*Levet*, 1876.) Rosy-red; large globular flowers, particularly free in autumn. Budded plants.

LADY HELEN STEWART.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT, *vig.* (*Rouselet*, 1853.) A probable seedling from the Hybrid China, *Gloire des Rosamanes*. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant, and of excellent hardy habit; forces well.

General Washington, *mod.* (*Granger*, 1861.) A seedling from *Triomphe de l'Exposition*. Bright red, with crimson shade; large, flat form, often indented or imperfect; very full, and a very free bloomer. Budded plants.

George Prince, *free or vig.* (*E. Verdier*, 1864.) Rosy crimson; a free blooming, excellent rose.

Gloire Lyonnaise, *vig.* (*Guillot-fils*, 1885.) White, tinted yellow; large, moderately full; resembles a Tea Rose in form and fragrance. Budded plants.

Gloire de Margottin, *vig.* (*Margottin*, 1887.) Brilliant scarlet; large, semi-double, globular, of good shape, elongated bud; fragrant; vigorous and free-flowering.

Gustave Piganeau, *vig.* (*Pernet-fils, Ducher*, 1890.) Large, equalling *Paul Neyron* in size; full and cupped; brilliant carmine lake; buds long. Very free blooming. Budded plants. 75c.

Heinrich Schultheis, *vig.* (*Bennett*, 1882.) From *Mabel Morrison*, and *E. Y. Teas*. Large, good form, and very full; color pinkish rose; sweet scented. Free blooming. Budded plants. 50c.

HELEN KELLER, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1895.) Flowers large, of most perfect form, and fragrant. Color brilliant rosy cerise. A vigorous grower and very free bloomer. A most distinct and lovely rose.

MRS. R. G SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

Horace Vernet, *dwf. or mod.* (*Guillot*, 1866.) Crimson illumined with scarlet; large, double, of wavy outline; in constitution delicate. Budded plants.

JEAN LIABAUD, *free.* (*Liabaud*, 1875.) Crimson maroon, illumined with scarlet; large, full, fragrant. A very beautiful dark rose.

Jeannie Dickson, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1890.) Color rosy pink, entire margin of petals edged with silvery pink, base of petals having a pale yellow zone. A new shade of color. Flowers large, full, with a very high center which stands up prominently. Budded plants.

JOHN HOPPER, *free.* (*Ward*, 1862.) A seedling from *Jules Margottin*, fertilized by *Mme Vidot*. Bright rose with carmine center; large and full. A profuse bloomer and standard sort.

Jubilee, *vig.* (*M. H. Walsh, sent out by P. Henderson & Co.*, 1897.) Flowers very large; color described as intense crimson maroon red; fragrance strong and lasting. Plant very vigorous; large, dark green foliage. 75c.

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

Lady Arthur Hill, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1890.) Large, full, symmetrical; lilac rose; distinct and fine. An abundant bloomer. Budded plants.

LADY HELEN STEWART, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Son's* 1887.) Bright crimson scarlet; large, full, and of perfect form, produced on long stiff stems, highly perfumed; distinct and fine. A beautiful and valuable variety.

La Reine, *free or vig.* (*Laffay*, 1844.) Glossy rose, large, moderately full; very free flowering, and one of the most hardy.

Laurence Allen, *vig.* (*Cooling*, 1897.) Flowers large, full, with high center; color clear soft pink, with lighter shading; growth strong and erect; early and free flowering; fragrant. 75c.

La Rosiere, *free.* (*Damaizin*, 1874.) Belonging to the *Prince Camille* type. Velvety-crimson. A fine rose excelling Prince Camille; petals with good substance.

Louis Van Houtte, *dwf. or mod.* (*Lacharme*, 1869.) Crimson-maroon; medium size; sometimes large, full. A tender sort, but very free blooming, and one of the best crimson roses we have. Budded plants. 75c.

MABEL MORRISON, *mod.* (*Broughton*, 1878.) White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the autumn the edges of the petals are often pink. In all, save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with *Baroness Rothschild.* A very valuable white rose. Budded plants.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET, *vig. or free.* (*Liabaud*, 1878.) Pink, distinct, very large, cupped-shaped; somewhat fragrant. As an exhibition rose, will rank with its rival, *Baroness Rothschild.* One of the choicest. Budded plants.

MADAME VICTOR VERDIER, *mod.* (*E. Verdier*, 1863.) Carmine-crimson; large, full, very fragrant; excellent.

Marchioness of Dufferin. (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1891.) Large, beautiful rosy pink, suffused with yellow at base of petals. Budded plants.

Marchioness of Lorne, *vig.* (*W. Paul & Sons*, 1889.) Large, full, cupped shape; buds long and handsome, rich and fulgent rose-color, shaded with vivid carmine, remarkable for its perpetual habit.

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1893.) Flowers of great size, measuring seven inches across, perfectly formed, and carried on stout stems. Color ivory white; petals of great substance, shell shaped and reflexed; free flowering; highly perfumed; growth vigorous and foliage very handsome. One of the finest roses. Awarded the gold medal of the National Rose Society of England. We have had this variety in flower for several seasons, and regard it as a decided acquisition to to the list of hardy white roses. Budded plants.

MARGARET DICKSON, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1891.) Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell shaped, and of great substance; fragrant, a fine variety; foliage very large, dark green.

MARGUERITE DE ST. AMANDE, *free.* (*Sansal*, 1864.) Bright rose, very beautiful in the bud state; this variety will give more fine blooms in the autumn than almost any other in the class. One of most valuable roses. Budded plants.

MARIE BAUMANN, *mod.* (*Baumann*, 1863.) Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant. Extra fine. Budded plants.

MARIE RADY, *free.* (*Fontaine*, 1865.) Vermilion, shaded with crimson; large, very full, of fine globular form. A fragrant, superb sort, but a shy bloomer in autumn.

Marquise de Castellane, *mod.* (*Pernet*, 1869.) Carmine rose, a bright and permanent shade, very large; very full, not fragrant, but a very effective exhibition variety. Budded plants.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, *vig.* (*E. & B.*, 1884.) Raised from the seed of *Gen. Jacqueminot.* It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed; color cherry-carmine, much like a light colored *Marie Baumann*, or a shade deeper than *Marie Rady*, and very fragrant. In wood, foliage, and form of flower, it resembles *Alfred Colomb*, but the

seedling excels that famous variety in vigor, hardiness, and freedom of bloom. It continues to bloom profusely long after the other remontants are out of flower. In brief, it may be described as an improved *Alfred Colomb*, and as good a rose as has been raised by anyone. It is undoubtedly the finest of its color.

MARGARET DICKSON.

MAURICE BERNARDIN, *vig. or free.* (*Granger*, 1861.) Syn. Ferdinand de Lesseps, Exposition de Brie. A seedling from *Gen. Jacqueminot.* Bright crimson; large, moderately full; a good free blooming sort, generally coming in clusters. Perhaps the most prolific of all crimson roses in the spring.

Mavourneen, *free.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1895.) Flowers large, full, and perfectly formed; color delicate silvery flesh-white, shaded rose at base of petals. In every respect a lovely rose. 75c.

Merveille de Lyon, *mod.* (*Pernet*, 1882.) Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny-rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape. A seedling from *Baroness Rothschild*, with the same habit, but larger. A superb variety. Budded plants. 75c.

Mrs. Frank Cant, *vig.* (*F. Cant*, 1897.) Flowers large, very full, perfectly formed, and produced abundantly. Color beautiful clear pink, the edge and back of petals silvery white, while the base of the petals is fully two shades deeper in color. Growth erect and vigorous. 75c.

Mrs. F. W. Sandford, *free.* (*Curtis & Sandford*, 1897.) A sport from *Mrs. John Laing*, which it resembles in all but color—this is beautiful blush shading to white. 75c.

MRS. JOHN LAING, *vig.* (*Bennett*, 1887.) A seedling from *Francois Michelon;* soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing, and flowers continuously in the open ground. The most beautiful rose of recent introduction.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1894.) Color deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh, white at base of petals; flowers large, of perfect imbricated form, and freely produced, flowering from early summer until late in autumn. Growth vigorous. Awarded gold medal of the National Rose Society of England and many first-class certificates. A valuable addition.

Oakmont, *vig.* Deep bright rose color, in the way of *Paul Neyron*, but blooms much more freely, delightfully scented; continues in bloom all summer, and is one of the best varieties for very early winter forcing. Budded plants.

Oskar Cordel, *vig.* (*P. Lambert*, 1897.) Flowers very large, full, round, cup-shaped; color bright carmine very rich; sweetly scented and free flowering. 75c.

Paul's Early Blush, *vig.* (*Paul & Son*, 1894.) Flowers large, double; color light silvery blush. Vigorous and free flowering. A beautiful and valuable rose. 75c.

Paul's Single White, *vig.* Large, single white flowers. Very free. 75c.

Paul Jamain, *free.* (*Jamain*, 1878.) Crimson, slightly tinged with violet-red; similar to *Charles Lefebvre.* Budded plants.

PAUL NEYRON, *vig.* (*Levet*, 1869.) A seedling from *Victor Verdier*, fertilized by *Anne de Diesbach.* Deep rose color; good tough foliage, wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing.

PIERRE NOTTING, *free.* (*Portemer*, 1863.) Deep maroon, illumined with bright crimson, often suffused with velvet; large or very large; globular form, pointed buds; highly scented. A superb dark rose, often at its best in the autumn; should be in every collection.

Pride of Waltham, *vig.* (*W. Paul & Son*, 1882.) Delicate flesh color, richly shaded with bright rose; flowers large and full. One of the finest of its color. Budded plants.

ULRICH BRUNNER.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN, *free.* (*E. Verdier*, 1861.) Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

Prince de Portia, *free.* (*E. Verdier*, 1865,) Vermilion; medium size; moderately full, well formed, one of the most fragrant; a splendid variety. Budded plants. 75c.

Queen of Waltham, *mod. or free.* (*W Paul & Son*, 1875.) Cherry crimson, flowers of good size and form; a late blooming variety; quite fragrant. Budded plants.

Rev. Alan Cheales, *vig.* (*Paul & Son*, 1897.) Flowers very large, pæony-shaped; color pure lake, with reflexed silvery white, shaded back petals. Very vigorous and free. 75c.

Rev. J. B. M. Camm, *mod.* (*Turner*, 1875.) Carmine rose; a fine enduring shade; medium size, semi-globular form; one of the most fragrant and free-blooming sorts; superb. Budded plants.

Robert Duncan, *vig.* (*A Dickson & Sons*, 1897.) Flowers large, perfectly formed; color bright rosy lake; vigorous growth; flowering abundantly. 75c.

Tom Wood, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1896.) Color cherry red; petals large, shell-shaped and of immense substance; flowers very large, full, and perfectly formed; growth vigorous and of free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously from early summer until late in the autumn; foliage distinct. 75c.

ULRICH BRUNNER, *vig.* (*Levet*, 1881.) Raised from *Paul Neyron.* Brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; plant vigorous, hardy, and resists mildew. One of the best varieties for forcing and open air culture.

Vick's Caprice, *vig.* (*James Vick*, 1889.) A sport from *Archduchesse d'Autriche.* Large, pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine; vigorous and free blooming. Budded plants.

Victor Verdier, *mod.* (*Lacharme*, 1859.) Bright rose, with carmine center, a very fresh shade of color; not fragrant; free bloomer; wood nearly smooth. This variety, with its numerous progeny, is more tender than any of the other types in the class. A beautiful rose.

ROW OF CRIMSON RAMBLER.

CLASS II. RUGOSA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS.

(Rosa rugosa.)

This is a very interesting group, of Japanese origin. The flowers are mostly single. The plant is highly ornamental on account of its good habit and beautiful glossy foliage.

Agnes Emily Carman, (*E. S. Carman.*) A rugosa hybrid obtained by crossing the common pink rugosa with *Harrison's Yellow.* Flowers in clusters; brilliant crimson, of the shade of *Gen. Jacqueminot;* very free blooming, and continuing in bloom nearly all summer; a rampant grower, handsome foliage, and very hardy.

America, *vig.* (*Jackson Dawson,* 1894.) Crimson lake; large, open single flowers.

Belle Poitevine, *vig.* (*Bruant,* 1895.) Deep rose color. Flowers semi-double.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT, *vig.* (*Cochet-Cochet,* 1894.) A new variety with double, pure white flowers, possessing a delightful fragrance. A distinct and beautiful rose.

Chedane Guinoisseau. (*Chedane-Guinoisseau,* 1896.) Flowers very large, very full; color fine satiny rose; flowers in clusters and continues till frost.

MADAME G. BRUANT, *vig.* (*Bruant,* 1888.) One of the first of a new race of hybrids. In the bud state the flowers are long and pointed, when open, semi-double; pure white and fragrant, and produced freely in clusters at intervals throughout the summer; exceptionally hardy and vigorous; forms a handsome bush. Budded plants.

Rugosa alba, *mod.* A species from Japan. Single, pure white flowers of five petals; highly scented; a splendid shrub.

Rugosa rubra, *vig.* Another Japan variety. Flowers single, of a most beautiful bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich rosy red color, and are a great addition to the ornamental character of the plant. Makes a beautiful low hedge.

Souvenir de Pierre Leperdrieux, *vig.* (*Cochet-Cochet,* 1896.) Flowers double, in immense clusters; color bright vinous red. Very vigorous; superb foliage; abundant fruits. Very ornamental.

CLASS III.—HYBRID CLIMBING ROSES.

(Rosa hybrida scandens.)

These are of modern origin, coming from various sources; many of them are sports from varieties of Remontant Roses. A valuable and interesting group. None of them make growth enough to cover large buildings, but for trellis or pillar work they are very desirable.

Climbing Jules Margottin, *vig.* (*Cranston,* 1875.) Carmine rose, fine in open flower and in bud; the best of all the climbing sports. It may be grown either as a Pillar Rose, or by pruning kept in bush form; it should be in every collection.

Climbing Victor Verdier, *free.* (*G. Paul,* 1871.) Carmine rose. Budded plants.

Paul's Carmine Pillar, *vig.* (*Paul & Son,* 1896.) Flowers very large, single, bright rosy carmine, and produced abundantly. Grows ten to twelve feet in a season.

CLASS IV.—PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES.

(Rosa centifolia muscosa.)

These have the same characteristics as the other Moss Roses, except that they flower in Autumn. A great many so-called Perpetual Roses have been sent out, but those which we offer are the only ones, in our opinion, that are worth growing. None of these give buds that are equal in quality to some of the Summer varieties, but they come at a time of the year when the others are not to be had, and are therefore useful.

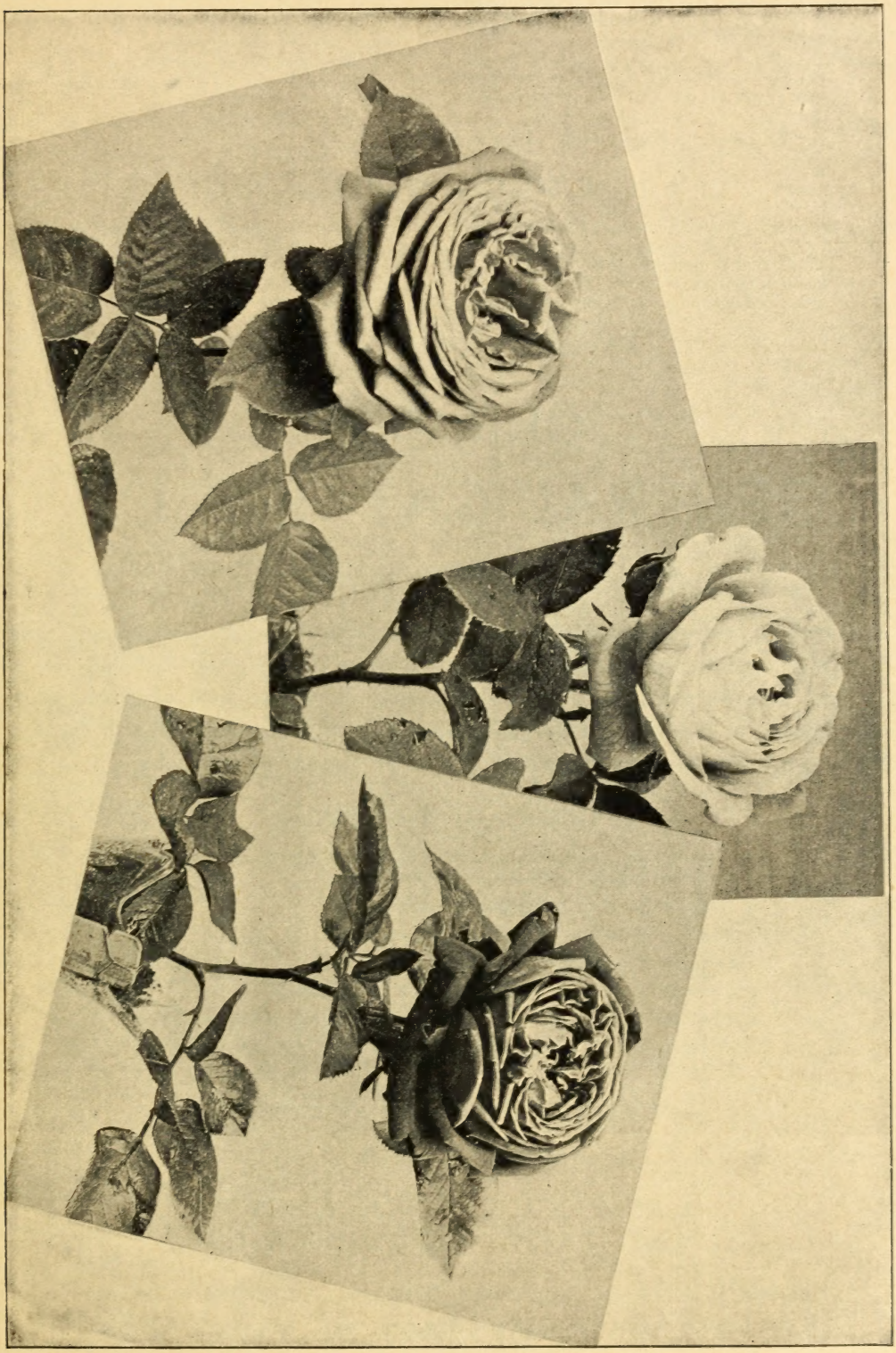
BLANCHE MOREAU, *vig.* (*Moreau-Robert,* 1880.) Pure white, large, full, and of perfect form; the buds and flowers produced in clusters and freely furnished with a deep green moss. A valuable variety.

Salet, *free or vig.* (*Lacharme,* 1854.) Light rose, large, full; pretty in bud. Budded plants.

CLASS V.—HYBRID NOISETTE ROSES.

(Rosa Noisettiana hybrida.)

This is a modern group of considerable importance, obtained chiefly from crosses between Remontant, Bourbon and Noisette Roses. They generally flower in small clusters, and bloom freely throughout the year. The flowers are mostly white, and though small are generally of good form. They are of about the same hardiness as the Bourbons and Hybrid Teas, requiring a little more care in their protection than the Hybrid Perpetuals. It is a class quite subject to mildew.



MARSHALL P. WILDER.

MRS. JOHN LAING.

EARL OF DUFFERIN.

COQUETTE DES ALPES, *vig. or free.* (*Lacharme*, 1867.) White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size; form semi-cupped; wood long-jointed; larger flowers than the others. The strongest grower of the entire class.

Coquette des Blanches, *vig. or free.* (*Lacharme*, 1872.) Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and very pretty; growth more bushy and symmetrical than any of the others. One of the hardiest. Later than the rest in coming into flower.

Eliza Boelle, *mod.* (*Guillot*, 1869.) White, delicately tinged with pink; medium size; full, beautiful circular form. An exquisite rose. Budded plants.

A NEW SINGLE WHITE ROSE.

White Dawson. A sport found in our nurseries, from the well known Dawson Rose, which was originated by Mr. Jackson Dawson of the Arnold Arboretum. Flowers in clusters of twenty to twenty-five, single and of beautiful form, two inches in diameter, pure white with yellow anthers, forming a pleasing contrast, fragrant, covering the plant with a mass of bloom; foliage shining and smooth. Quite distinct and very ornamental. A great acquisition; plant very vigorous. $1.00.

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